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(54) REPRODUCING METHOD FOR OPTICAL  
RECORDING

(57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To enable stable recording and reproducing by detecting a fluctuation in use environment temp. and laser power and controlling the laser power, pulse width, etc., by using the result thereof.

CONSTITUTION: Films are successively formed and laminated by a sputtering method continuously without breaking vacuum to produce recording media. The surface of the produced magneto-optical recording medium is coated with a UV curing resin 5 and two sheets of disk substrates 1 are stuck to each other. Magnetic characteristics change by a temp. rise and the reproducing power is decreased by as much as the increased component of amplitude, i.e., by 0.35mW in this case, if test reproduction is executed and the reproducing power is controlled to 0.85mW in such a manner that the output of the signal amplitude attains the same output of standard conditions. C/N attains 45dB when the same patterns as before are recorded and are then reproduced. The laser power for reproduction is controlled to a preferable value by previously executing the test reproduction, by which the domains of the same regions as the standard conditions are magnetically transferred and the dependency on the environmental temp. does not arise.

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Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication No. 7-29238/1995  
(Tokukaihei 7-29238) (Published on January 31, 1995)

(A) Relevance to claim.

The following is a translation of a passage related to claim 5 of the present invention.

(B) Translation of the relevant passage.

[EMBODIMENTS]

[...]

[0028] (2) Inputting of standard signal.

A repeating pattern of shortest patterns and longest patterns was recorded in the disk, as standard data, at an innermost circle (radius  $r$  = approximately 30mm), near a midpoint circle ( $r$  = approx. 45mm), and at an outermost circle ( $r$  = approx. 60mm). A schematic drawing thereof is shown in Figure 2. Here, the modulation method used to input the standard signal was the (1,7)RLL method, which is a mark length recording method. The domains for recording of the standard signal in the recording layer were  $0.75\mu\text{m}$  long for the shortest patterns, and  $3.2\mu\text{m}$  long for the longest patterns, and thus the ratio of the long to the short patterns was slightly over 4 times.

Incidentally, it has been confirmed that, in actual use, a ratio of 4 to 5 times is preferable. The foregoing explains an example of recording of the standard signal by the mark length recording method, but it goes without saying that the above-mentioned pit position method is preferable.

[0029] Recording was performed with a disk rotation speed of 3000rpm, a laser of 680nm wavelength, a reproducing power of 1.2mW, and the zone CAV method. The reproducing signal amplitude at that time was, at the innermost circle, 380mV for the shortest patterns and 950mV for the longest patterns. Further, the domains had a width of  $0.45\mu\text{m}$  and lengths of  $0.45\mu\text{m}$  for the shortest patterns and  $3.2\mu\text{m}$  for the longest patterns. The domain interval was equivalent to the domain length in each case. The foregoing, which are values at  $25^\circ\text{C}$ , were recorded as standard conditions in the disk and as memory in the recording and reproducing device.

[0030] (3) Results of test reproducing of optical recording.

The disk and the recording and reproducing device were exposed to a  $50^\circ\text{C}$  environment. Driving the disk, the standard conditions (standard signal) recorded in the foregoing memory were read, and, based on that

information, the domains in which was recorded the data which provides the standard for the disk were reproduced, and the signal amplitude at that time was measured.

[0031] The results were that, when reproducing according to the standard conditions (reproducing power 1.2mW), the signal amplitude of the standard signal was 1030mV for the longest patterns (950mV under the standard conditions) and 403mV for the shortest patterns (380mV under the standard conditions). This apparently resulted from the higher temperature of the magnetic film 3 at the time of reproducing (50°C) than at the time of inputting the standard signal (25°C), which enlarged the area within which magnetic copying was possible.

[0032] Then, for the purposes of comparison, a repeated shortest pattern was recorded, using (1,7)RLL modulation, without first conducting test reproducing. Reproducing thereof resulted in a carrier/noise ratio (C/N) of 39dB. Then test reproducing was carried out, and reproducing power was controlled to 0.85mW, so that the signal amplitude was the same as under the standard conditions. In other words, reproducing power was reduced by 0.35mW (= 1.2mW-0.85mW), an amount corresponding to the increase in amplitude resulting from the change in magnetic characteristics due to the increase in

temperature. Then the same patterns as above were recorded, which, when reproduced, resulted in a carrier/noise ratio (C/N) of 45dB. In this way, by first carrying out test reproducing and controlling reproducing laser power to a preferable value, domains of the same area as under standard conditions could be magnetically copied, thus enabling stable reproducing not dependent on ambient temperature.





〔10.2.8〕 (2) 風景写真的入力  
このディスクの操作例は、10mm付近、中間付近(11-12mm付近)、そして、外周(14-16mm付近)に、それぞれ風景写真(ターン)と風景写真の拡大(バーチャルズ)を実現する所として記載した。その操作例を図2に示す。ここで、操作内容を入力する実験方式としては、マウス起動方式

式である。これは方程式を用いた。記録用系譜写真記録したドットの直径の表面バターンの大きさは  $0.15\mu\text{m}$ 、周長バターンの大きさは  $0.17\mu\text{m}$  とし、既／周バターンの比は  $1.0$  とした。なぜ、この比は実用的には  $1\sim5$  倍が適切であることを説明している。ここでは実用条件の記録方式としてマーク記録方式の例を示したが、前述のビック

0.45m、最高バターンが2.31mである。また、ドマイレージはそれぞれドメインと同一にした。  
100351 このため記録してある信号をマルチバルスの形態は、レ

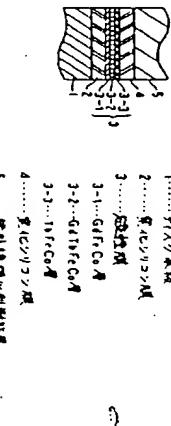
ーザーハーバーが、1.59m、バルス幅は5msで、バルスとバルスの間隔は20msである。ここで、用いるバルス形状は、用いる記録媒体の構成構造や構成する材料成形は既定したいため、バルスの幅等により選択すれば良い。マルチバルスを用いた再生は再生媒体の短いレーザー光を用いるほどに有利となる。これは、光の波長が短くなるほどパワー密度が高くなるので、再生時における記録データの破壊を防ぐ。

する効果がある。そして、この蒸発槽が乾燥してある部分をテスト所にする。その結果を用いて、再生槽を用いて、再生槽の蒸発槽とバルス槽の間隔等を算しくねるよう、バルス槽とバルス槽の間隔等を算しくねるよう、再生リサーバーへリバーバーを倒すればよい。すなわち、平均バルスが常に一定となるように、まずはバルス槽とバルス槽とを一起にして、バルスを廻らせるか、しくはバルスを一定にしてバルス槽とバルス槽の間隔等を算しくねるよう、再生リサーバーへリバーバーを倒すればよい。すなわち、平均バルスが常に一定となるように、まずはバルス槽とバルス槽とを一起にして、バルスを廻らせるか、しくはバルスを一定にしてバルス槽とバルス槽の間隔等を算しくねるよう、再生リサーバーへリバーバーを倒すればよい。

スの間違とを英訳されればいかが、この例では前掲のガルモー<sup>10</sup>を用いた。そして、使用用語規範はさて、この用語規範を博く条件として、後年用語を記載する生産度及びディティックの一記載範囲へ記載しておいた。再生状況のために、この規範及びディスクをひいての用語中へ施設した。この条件にて下のディスクへ記載しておる標準データを再生し、



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一四一

100371) そして、此ののために再生能をもつて生存する場合、(1,5mbのペルスレーブ)の上に置き、記録してその情報を再生してキャリアリノイタビビングを確定したところ、4mbであった。3.1. 実験例1と同

機器に測光器を再生光に用いた鍋台の測光器が主流であり、個別変化に対する耐力はマーティンの方が向いた。そして、先の車両再生時の再生装置を用いて、信頼性保証が得られるよう、車両再生装置を用いた測光器を開発し、サービスパワーモードで、車両から車両に信頼アップして、車両用にターンを記録して、車両を記録した。その結果、車両内にて記録したとの同じ車両内の車両が流れだ。

（図面）のさらに、前面像の明瞭化を図る。また、微小部の細胞像を容易に観察する。また、弱小部の細胞像を容易に観察する。また、弱小部の細胞像を容易に観察できる。また、弱小部の細胞像を容易に観察できる。

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